

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY.....OCTOBER 22, 1861.

UNION MEN CAPTURED.—The Mt. Sterling Whig says that thirty Union volunteers were captured on Sunday, the 13th, by a company of 100 mounted secessionists, in Wolfe county; they belonged evidently to the Prestonsburg camp, where they undoubtedly took their prisoners. The volunteers were preparing to leave for Col. Sid. Barnes's camp at Estill Springs.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—David Smith has commenced suit against Wm. Cullen Bryant & Co., of the New York Evening Post, for damages in \$25,000, the Post, in the form of an intercepted correspondence, charging Smith with being disloyal to the Union.

MOWRY, the successful Union candidate for State Senator in the Erie (Penn.) District, avowed, before the election, over his own signature, that if he was President of the United States he would give the slave of a rebel in arms against the Government one hundred and sixty acres of his master's plantation for his master's scalp; and that he was in favor of making the war one of universal emancipation.

A Washington correspondent says that the President, a short time ago, appointed one of Jas. Buchanan's Washington favorites a Lieutenant in the regular army, after the Potter Investigating Committee had reported against his loyalty. The President regards the committee as a humbug.

FOUND DEAD.—Mr. B. A. Muir, a farmer of Fayette county, was found dead on his own place near Athens, ten miles from Lexington, on Wednesday morning. The Observer says it is thought that he was shot on Monday night whilst watching his cornfield. Two or three buckshot had entered his forehead. His gun, loaded, was found lying by his side. His corn had frequently been stolen of late, and he had determined to watch it. It is presumed that some one of the thieves shot him while on guard.

The telegraph cable across the river at Evansville, connecting that point with Henderson, was broken the other day by the anchor of the gun-boat Conestoga. Its loss just now is a serious inconvenience.

The Baltimore American says the privateer Dixie is not commanded by a native of Massachusetts, as has been stated, but by a Captain Moore, of South Baltimore, who bought the vessel in Charleston for \$5,500, armed her with three guns, ran the blockade, and commenced a piratical cruise. The crew consists of thirty men.

The tomato season ends with the first part of autumn. If the plants are pulled up before the frost comes, and hung up in a well ventilated cellar, with the tomatoes on them, the fruit will continue ripening until Christmas. The cellar should not be too dry nor too warm.

Vital Principles.

Important as I deem it to discuss, on all proper occasions, the policy of the measures at present pursued, it is still more important to maintain the right of discussion in its full and just extent. Sentiments lately sprung up, and now growing popular, render it necessary to be explicit on this point. It is the ancient and constitutional right of this people to canvass public measures, and the merits of public men. It is a bornright, a fireside privilege. It has ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage, and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is an undoubted as the right of breathing the air, and walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. The high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise within this House, and without this House, and in all places; in time of war, in time of peace, and at all times. Living, I will assert it; dying, I will assert it; and, should I leave no other legacy to my children, by the blessing of God, I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent, and constitutional defense of them."—Daniel Webster.

We learn that the store of Mr. M. A. Dehoney, at the White Sulphur, P. O. was entered on Saturday night last, by persons unknown, and robbed of four hundred dollars worth of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. The thieves gained an entrance by breaking the lock off the front door, and then helped themselves to whatever they could well carry off.

John Ambler and Martin H. Brand, arrested in Covington, some three weeks since, and taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, charged with giving aid to the rebels, were on Wednesday last released, and have arrived at home. We believe there was no evidence against them.

An Illinois correspondent of the Nashua (New Hampshire) Gazette says that in the vicinity of Alton, the farmers have acres and acres of potatoes which they will leave unharvested, as the price offered for them will not pay the labor of digging.

The Observer learns that Edward Payne, Esq., of Lexington, whose arrest and imprisonment at Fort Lafayette have been heretofore noticed, has been released by an order of the President and his cabinet. He is expected to arrive at home during the week.

Geo. Howard, the oldest merchant in the State of Kentucky, died of old age at Mt. Sterling on the 12th instant.

There has lately been a commercial crisis in Brazil, during which one Rio Janeiro firm failed for £120,000.

For the Yeoman. Communicated.

The following important circular has been addressed to the Governors of all the States on the seaboard and lakes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.
To His Excellency the Governor of the State of _____.

SIR: The present insurrection had not yet revealed itself in arms when disloyal citizens hastened to foreign countries to awake their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union. These agents are known to have made their appeals to some of the more important States without success. It is not likely, however, that they will remain content with such refusals. Indeed, it is understood that they are industriously endeavoring to accomplish their disloyal purposes by degrees and by indirection. Taking advantage of the embarrassments of agriculture and manufacture and commerce in foreign countries, resulting from the insurrection they have inaugurated at home, they seek to involve our common country in controversies with States, with which every public interest and every interest of mankind require that it shall remain in relations of peace, amity, and friendship. I am able to state, for your satisfaction, that the prospect for any such disturbance is now less serious than it has been at any previous period during the course of the insurrection. It is, nevertheless, necessary now, as it has hitherto been, to take every precaution that is possible to avoid the evils of foreign war, to be superinduced upon those of civil communion, which we are endeavoring to cure.

One of the most obvious of such precautions is that our ports and harbors on the seas and lakes should be put in a condition of complete defense, for any nation may be said to voluntarily incur danger in tempestuous seasons when it fails to show that it has sheltered itself on every side from which the storm might possibly come.

The measures which the Executive can adopt in this emergency are such only as Congress has sanctioned, and for which it has provided.

The President is putting forth the most diligent efforts to execute these measures, and we have the great satisfaction of seeing that these efforts, seconded by the favor, aid, and support of a loyal, patriotic, and self-sacrificing people, are rapidly bringing the military and naval forces of the United States into the highest state of efficiency. But Congress was chiefly absorbed during its recent extra session with these measures, and did not provide as amply as could be wished for the fortification of the sea and lake coasts. In previous wars the loyal States have applied themselves by independent and separate activity to the support and aid of the Federal Government in its arduous responsibilities. The same disposition has been manifested in a degree evidently honorable by all the loyal States during the present insurrection.

In view of this fact, and relying upon the increase and continuance of the same disposition on the part of the loyal States, the President has directed me to invite your consideration to the subject of the improvement and perfection of the defense of the State over which you preside, and to ask you to submit the subject to the consideration of the Legislature when it shall have assembled. Such proceedings by the State would require only a temporary use of its means. The expenditures ought to be made the subject of conference with the Federal Government. Being thus made with the concurrence of the Government for general defense, there is every reason to believe that Congress would sanction what the State should do, and provide for its reimbursement. Should these suggestions be accepted, the President will direct the proper agents of the Federal Government to confer with you, and to superintend, direct, and conduct the prosecution of the system of defense of your State.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Gen. James Lane.

President Lincoln and the Administration are bound by every consideration of any weight with rulers and with men—we will not add Christian men—instantly to take such measures as will save our people such horrors, and the very name of civilization sundered, as are the consequences of trusting responsible military command to a man like James Lane. A command under the lead of such a man is no better than an armed and organized bandit; with of course more terror and power for evil than attaches to any band of mere robbers and murderers, because its officers act under regular commissions and clothe their crimes with the mantle of authority. His movements and marches are no better than the raids of lawless bands, who spread themselves over a defenseless country to pillage and harry it. These imputations do not, we presume, justly rest on every individual of his command. Many of his command, probably most of them, simply obey the atrocious orders they receive. But some of his followers are doubtless equally depraved with their leader. We think we do not speak unadvisedly. The account of Lane's march to Oseola—his burning of stores belonging to citizens in that town—his destruction of it by fire, and his summary putting to death seven of the inhabitants whom he seized, presents a case of wanton devastation and atrocity which admits of no valid excuse. At least, so it is reported to us. The outrages and crimes against property and life perpetrated by him in that foray are a dishonor to the flag under whose pretense of authority they were committed, and will dishonor the Administration, if they are not inquired into and punished in some way. Our Government does not mean to waste Missouri with fire and sword. Its object is to prevent that waste and reduce it to the lowest possible amount. Justifying or conniving at the ravage and slaughter of which Lane has been guilty, would be to consign Missouri to a doom as shameful as Hyder Ali inflicted on the Carnatic.

If Lane must hold a military position, he should be confined under it strictly to the defense of Kansas, and should not, under any pretext, be permitted to come into Missouri. The mutual murders and crimes perpetrated on each other by the opposed parties in Kansas years since, ought by this time to be "by-gones." It would be difficult now to strike a balance between the two; but we doubt not that Lane's party had its whole revenge at that time. It triumphed also politically. Feeding now upon those old grudges argues a revenge that is insatiable. The Kansas quarrel ought now to be regarded as a dead letter. President Lincoln should not permit it to be an ingredient in this war. That war is fierce and fatal enough without mixing with its incentives the spirit of a Corsican vengeance, that is never satisfied short of extermination.—*St. Louis Republican.*

W. H. KEENE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.
Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets.
Frankfort, Kentucky.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.
Just received a supply of those celebrated "Ugnes" and "Companie" Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.
The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and very great care.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market.

MILITARY BOARD.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 2d, 1861.

ORDERED, that one month's pay in advance shall be paid to all volunteers recruited and enlisted to the service of this State or of the General Government within this State, subsequent to 20th Sept., 1861.

P. SWIGERT,
Secretary Board.

THE ARMS OF EUROPE.—The army of Austria consists of a grand total of 738,344 men and 1,088 guns; that of Prussia contains 719,032 men, and 1,444 guns; the army of Russia about 550,000 men, and 1,160 guns; the army of France, 626,482 men, and that of Great Britain, in all parts of the world, 537,527 men.

A New York letter says our merchants are very anxious—as everybody else must be—that the Government should take immediate measures to check the lively traffic going on under the British flag, borrowed for the occasion, by the rebels, between Havana and New Orleans. Private letters from the latter port received yesterday, by the Harnak, show that the magnitude and importance of that illicit intercourse are much greater than have been represented by the published accounts. Not only are shipped salt, drugs, groceries and other articles of which the enemy is notoriously fond—but rifles, gunpowder, saltpeter and other warlike stores. So great as this sort of thing can be done with impunity, the effectiveness of the blockade, of course, is all moonshine.

General Orders, No. 2. Headquarters Kentucky Militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, Oct. 18, 1861.

THE public service demands that the gallant men who have tendered their services to their State and Government, and are now in camp, shall be put into active service in the field at the earliest day possible.

It is now, therefore, ordered, by the direction of the Military Board, that all companies, parts of companies, independent, or attached to any regiment now forming within this Commonwealth, not having the minimum number of privates, (Infantry 64, Cavalry 56,) on the 10th day of November next, will be brought together and consolidated into companies with a view to a prompt organization of the companies into regiments, according to the provisions of acts of the General Assembly of the State.

Orders for consolidating fractional companies will be made with a view as far as may be practicable, of associating together men enlisted in the same neighborhood.

All persons authorized to raise companies or regiments will report from day to day the number of men enlisted by them respectively, reporting only such as are actually in camp or quarters, and sworn into service.

The order for consolidating the fractional companies will be made on the returns from recruiting officers, dated 10th November, 1861.

A failure for three consecutive days to report the number of men in camp, as directed by this order, will be considered as an abandonment of the post by the officer in charge, and the authority given him to recruit will be at once cancelled, and another will be assigned to his place. By order,

JOHN W. FINNELL,
Adjutant General.

Oct 22 w&t-wt.

A Night of Peril.

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, gives the following thrilling account of a night on Long Island Sound, in a storm:

During the gale on Friday last, the sloop Exceed, of Glen Cove, while making for our harbor, heavily loaded with a deck load of timber, split her jib, and was obliged to anchor under Red Spring Point. In the course of the evening she carried away one of her anchors, and drifted past Matinecock, and nearly off Peacock's Point. Here she foundered at anchor, and went down head first. The crew consisted of her captain, George O'Neill and Jim. The captain's wife and three small children were with him. After the sloop commenced filling, the captain and the rest of the party took a small yawl, having taken the precaution to take a water pail for a bailer, and left the sloop at about 10 o'clock at night. A few moments after leaving they shipped a sea, nearly filling the boat, and carried away one of the oars. O'Neill then put the yawl's head to the sea, and let her drift stern first entirely across the sound, landing at Greenwich about 4 o'clock Saturday, A. M. They came near swamping several times, but by constantly bailing made out to keep afloat.

Immediately on getting ashore, he says they collected seaweed and covered up his children, who were nearly perished and drowned. About 9 o'clock Saturday morning he found a farmer by the name of Ferris, who lived about four miles from where they came ashore, who got up his team and carried his family up to his house, and treated them with every kindness and care, supplying his wife and children with dry clothing and everything necessary to make them comfortable. On Sunday afternoon they came back to Glen Cove in the small boat, to the surprise of us all, alive and well, somewhat bruised and swollen by the rough night's work.

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American Topics Abroad—Unfriendly Feeling of Great Britain Towards the United States—Speech of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton—The London Economist.

Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton made his usual yearly address at the meeting of the Herts Agricultural Society, September 25. After demonstrating the importance of the Austrian Monarchy in the European scheme, he treated the American difficulties as follows:

Many of you will remember that I took the chair, now so ably filled, at our meeting in this town, there came with me, as my guest and as yours, Mr. Dallas, the distinguished Diplomatic Minister of the then United States of America. You will remember the enthusiasm with which he was deservedly greeted, and the applause that followed every affectionate allusion to our Republican kinsfolk, with whom, nevertheless, there was at that moment, as there has been often before, one of those irritating questions in which much was sternly asked by young Brother Jonathan, and mildly conceded by old John Bull. Well, we Englishmen, respected the giant Republic in its apparent unity and its fenced strength, and no true Englishman will be man enough to exult in the pangs of its separation and the horrors of its civil war. But even then, when Mr. Dallas was our guest, I never conceived, nor do I understand how any far-thinking statesman could conceive, that a fourth part of the earth could long be held under one imperial form of government. That separation between North and South America which is now being brought about by civil war, I have long foreseen and foretold to be inevitable; and I venture to predict that the younger men here present will live to see not two, but at least four, and probably more than four separate and sovereign commonwealths arising out of those populations which a year ago united their Legislature under one President, and carried their merchandise under a single flag. And so far from thinking that these separations will be injurious to the future destinies of America, or inflict a blow on that grand principle of self-government in which the substance of liberty consists, I believe that such separations will be attended with happy results to the safety of Europe, and the development of American civilization. If it could have been possible that, as population and wealth increased, all the vast continent of America, with her mighty seaboard, and the fleets which her increasing ambition, as well as her extended commerce, would have formed and armed, could have remained under one form of government, in which the Executive has little or no control over a population exceedingly adventurous and excitable, why then America would have hung over Europe like a gathering and destructive thunder-cloud. No single Kingdom in Europe could have been strong enough to maintain itself against a nation that had once consolidated the gigantic resources of a quarter of the globe. And this unwieldy extent of empire would have been as fatal to the permanent safety and development of America herself, as the experience of all history tells us, an empire too vast to maintain the healthy circulation of its own life-blood ever has been since the world began, to race over which it spread. By their own weight the old colossal empires of the East fell to ruin. It was by her own vast extent of dominion that Rome first lost her liberties, under the very armies which that extent of dominion compelled her to maintain, and finally rendered up her dominion to the revenge of the barbarians she had invaded. The immense monarchy founded by the genius of Charlemagne fell to pieces soon after his death, and those pieces are now the kingdoms of Europe. But neither the empires of the East, nor the commonwealth of Rome, nor the monarchy of Charlemagne could compare in extent and resources with the continent of America, and you will remember that the United States claimed a right to the whole of that continent, and the ultimate fate of America under one feeble Executive—the feeblest Executive, perhaps, ever known in a civilized community—would have been no exception to the truths of history and the laws of nature. But in proportion as America shall become subdivided into different States, each of which is large enough for greatness—larger than a European kingdom—her ambition will be less formidable to the rest of the world, and I do not doubt that the action of emulation and rivalry between one free State and another, speaking the same language and enjoying that educated culture which inspires an affection for all that enlightens and exalts humanity, will produce the same effects upon art and commerce, and the improvements in practical government, which the same kind of competition produced in the old commonwealth of Greece. Heaven grant that my convictions may not be erroneous. I am not, then, one of those who say that the impending separation of the American States proves the failure of her experiment of democracy. Any other form of government would have equally failed in keeping together the sections of a community so geographically cast with interests antagonistic to each other. But this I may say, that when we see liberty and law alike suspended in the moment of danger, printing presses destroyed by an unresisting mob, or the opinions of public writers stifled by a democratic government, when we see an American President so bewildered by his own armies, or so despairing of the skill of his own generals, that he offers to the Italian Garibaldi the command of American patriots—I think, without vanity, we may say that in those arts of good government which can preserve freedom in the hour of danger, and enable a nation to right itself by the brains and hearts of its own children, America has more to learn from England than England has to learn from America. Let us, then, turn our eyes back to our own country, humbly grateful for the blessings we enjoy, and manfully resolved to defend and maintain them.

The London Economist thus, in the true spirit of British jealousy, expresses satisfaction at the possible overthrow of the Union:

We do not see why we should hesitate to declare our belief that the dissolution of the Union will prove a good to the world, to Great Britain, and probably in the end to America herself. The great Republic of the West had grown in population, in prosperity, and in power at a rate and in a way which was not well either for her neighbors or herself. Her course had been so triumphant, so unparalleled, so free from difficulties, so uncheckered by disaster or reverse, that the national sense and the national morality had both suffered in the process. They were so rough, so encroaching, so overbearing that all other governments felt as if some new associate, untrained to the amenities of civilized life, and insensible alike to the demands of justice and of courtesy, had forced its way into the aereopagus of nations. Yet at the same time, they were so reckless and so indisputably powerful that nearly every one was disposed to bear with them and defer to them, rather than oppose a democracy so ready to quarrel and so capable of combat. The result was, as might be expected, an increase of arrogance and a stretch of pretensions which made it clear that sooner or later, all who did not wish to be habitually trampled on and insulted, must prepare to fight.

At the same time, it became painfully obvious that this very unreckoned exercise of increasing power was demoralizing the innocent nature of the people, blinding their eyes alike to what was just in their relations to others, and to what was worthy and noble in the true objects of national ambition. This being

so—and who can gainsay it?—with what color or consistency of reason can we be charged with selfishness or want of generosity, because we rejoice that an excess of power which was menacing to others and noxious to themselves has been curtailed and curbed; that we are spared the painful alternative of ceaseless squabbles and ceaseless endurance, or of a desperate and decisive conflict; that pride which was fast becoming a disease has met with a salutary check; that the weak places and the radical faults in those democratic institutions which they were accustomed to worship with a blind idolatry have been laid bare in time; and that in future they will have to share the common lot of European nations, and to develop their resources and pursue their progress under the wholesome restraints of powerful neighbors and rival forms of polity?

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 18th.]
One of the Washington Family in Difficulty—
Is it a Confidence Game.

Upon the 9th of the present month, Col. Taylor, the commander of Camp Corwine, was introduced to a gentleman who bore the impressive name of "George Washington Washington," and who claims to be the only surviving relative of the "Father of his Country." George Washington Washington bears the military prefix of Colonel, whether acquired in a legitimate way or adopted as a convenience, time and the Judge of the Police Court will decide; but there is no question but that the aforesaid Colonel George is a cavalier-like looking personage in fine military appearance, and if he is a countefit, he looks more like the genuine article than a great many simon pure we received.

Well, upon the day above mentioned, Col. George was invited by Col. Taylor to inspect and drill his cavalry regiment at Camp Corwine, and it is a point of significance that Colonel George did inspect and drill the regiment, from which circumstance one would naturally conclude that Colonel George knew a thing or two in military tactics, whether he was a bogus Colonel or not.

Like the amiable spouse of Joe Gargery, Colonel George is a "fine figure," and while rugged out in military costume he created a decided impression in camp. Colonel Taylor was particularly taken with him, and the sequel will show, in more ways than one.

Now, Colonel George wore by his side a sword of peculiar magnificence, which attracted the admiring gaze of the commander of Camp Corwine, but Colonel George assured him that its equal was not to be found upon this side of the Atlantic; indeed, like that famous curiosity that was brought over in two ships, it had been smuggled from Damascus expressly to his order; "but," said he, "I can procure you a first rate article at Washington, which I will forward you in a few days if you desire it."

The commander expressed his obligation, and handed over twenty-seven dollars—the presumed cost of the sword, when his attention was again attracted to a superb pair of military boots, with which the pedals of Colonel George were encased.

"I can send you a pair exactly like them from Washington, at the same time that I forward the sword," remarked that accommodating gentleman; and he received for the purpose twenty-five dollars, making in all the sum of fifty-two dollars transferred from the breeches pocket of Colonel Taylor to that of Colonel George Washington. After partaking of the hospitalities of the marquee the latter took his leave, remarking that he would revisit the camp the next day and bring with him some ladies; but before he departed he borrowed a navy pistol from his entertainer, promising to return it when they again met. So far as repeating the visit was concerned, Colonel George kept his word, and he also had under his escort a brace of fair ones who, however, adapted to preside at the temple of Mars, could not be admitted as priestesses to Diana.

Upon this occasion he was also accompanied by a gentleman, the son of a reverend divine, to whom he had been introduced, and it is said, upon parting he borrowed Colonel Taylor's horse, which he rode to town, and then representing to one of the fair ones aforesaid that his friend, the Colonel, had presented to him as a gift, he transferred it to her, first gallantly presenting it "Nelly" for, be it understood, that the horse was a mare—after the name of the demoiselle.

Nothing more was heard of Colonel George Washington Washington; and Colonel Taylor, coming to the conclusion that he was the victim of a "splendid figure" of a military gentleman, swore out a warrant against him for obtaining money under false pretenses. Those impudent tell-tales, the newspapers, announced at Louisville on Wednesday the departure of "Colonel George Washington Washington, the only surviving relative" of the immortal memory, for Cincinnati, and the result was that, upon his arrival here, he was taken into custody by officers Chumley and Stevens. The representation of the gentleman who had accompanied him to Camp Corwine, and his "fine figure," induced Colonel Dudley, the Chief of Police, to take his parole d'honneur that he would be on hand at the Police Court yesterday morning, and, sure enough, at the appointed hour there he was.

The case, however, was not called up until an hour after, when Colonel George was found absent, or rather he was not found at all. Several officers were dispatched upon the trail, but no trace was had until the afternoon, when the keen-eyed old detective, Pat Flaherty, met him on Broadway, and immediately took him into custody. The "parole," would not answer this time, and in default of procuring bonds to appear at the same institution this afternoon in the sum of two hundred dollars, he was locked up—the most distingué looking personage, and "finest figure" of a military man that has been seen within that human menagerie—the station-house—for some time.

Colonel George Washington, the only living relative of General George Washington, is now at the Louisville Hotel, and is to leave on the mail boat to-day for Cincinnati—*Lou. Journal*.

A stranger, wearing the uniform of the United States, and going by the name of Colonel George W. Washington, and claiming to be a relative of General Washington, and displaying and making presents of old family souvenirs, has been in this city for a day or two. If he is really the only living relative of General George Washington, we should say, from what we have heard of him, that there has been a wonderful degeneration of the Washington blood in a short time.

[Signed.] BRIGHAM YOUNG.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.
A gentleman direct from Harper's Ferry announces that rebels again appeared off Loudon and Bolivar heights this morning, and renewed the attack on the Union forces under Maj. Gould with artillery. Maj. Gould fired upon them with canister from the columbiad which was captured on Tuesday and drove them back, but not until the vandals had burned the mill of A. P. Poor, Esq., and took the miller prisoner, whom they charged with giving information to the Union troops.

The firing there was progressing when our informant left, and woman and children were fleeing in great terror to the Maryland shore in anticipation of the town being burned, as Maj. Gould was throwing shot and shell from the Maryland heights after the rebels, and was confident he could keep them off until reinforcements could reach him.

Thus they release our prisoners, and we discharge an equal number of theirs, and we do it in such an arms-end sort of a way, holding one hand over one eye while we do it, that we are supposed to remain perfectly oblivious that the rebels are belligerent; and with a little more philosophy we might forget that they are pugnacious. Great is philosophy in war!—*Cin. Gaz.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The reports about the rebel army being in full retreat for Manassas are founded on conjecture—at least nothing of it is known in quarters most entitled to confidence.

As was stated in yesterday's dispatches, a large reconnoitering party proceeded as far as Vienna, but returned before Gen. McClellan had quite reached the village.

Gen. Woodsword went within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court-house with a comparatively small escort. From the observations, it was conjectured that the rebel force there amounted to about two regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry. The rebels were fired on, but reached their camp without resorting to extraordinary haste.

From gentlemen presumed to possess the best opportunities of judging, it is ascertained that the enemy has been alternately retreating and advancing within a breadth of five miles.

Blair Ballard has been appointed United States District Judge for Kentucky, in place of Mr. Clark, who has joined the rebels.

The Treasury Department yesterday sent \$1,300,000 in Treasury Notes to the West.

Quite a number of upward bound vessels ran the rebel blockade last night and have arrived at the Navy Yard and at our wharves. Among them is the Government steamer Cour de Leon, which towed up the Government sleep Granite. They passed the batteries shortly after midnight. The tug Murray and Vesey were several times fired upon as they passed, towing up a couple of schooners with Government stores, but were not touched. The Cour de Leon spoke the Pawnee in Chesapeake Bay. The Pawnee was not disabled, as reported, by the shots she received.

A large number of vessels are waiting at Smith's Point for an opportunity to come up. The Harriet Lane left the Navy Yard this morning.

The new rebel battery at Timber Creek mounts four guns.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 17.

A messenger from Gen. Fremont's headquarters, at Warsaw, reached here to-day with dispatches for Gen. McKinstry. It was stated that Price had made a stand in Cedar county, twenty-five miles from Oscella, with 20,000 well armed and disciplined troops and a large force of irregular militia.

On the arrival of Gen. Fremont at Warsaw, the opposite bank of the Osage was held by rebel horsemen, who were dispersed by a few rounds of canister.

Fremont had begun preparations to lay a pontoon bridge across the Osage, when the messenger left, and it was supposed his army would be over the river on Wednesday night.

He was determined to push forward with the utmost vigor, and would probably soon come up with the enemy and force him to fight or retreat.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17.

The following dispatch was received from an officer at Pilot Knob, dated ten o'clock last night: Major Garritt, of the 1st Iowa cavalry, made an attack on the enemy this morning, when, discovering the strength and position of the rebels, he came upon Colonel Alexander with six hundred infantry of the 21st Illinois and one piece of artillery. The enemy followed, fighting all the way. Major Garritt then got his gun in position, and, concealing his infantry, caused part of his command to retreat still further, drawing the enemy into ambuscade and forcing them to fall back with heavy loss.

SYRACUSE, Mo., Oct. 18.

The rebel Hardee, who has recently been reported in Kentucky, is said to be marching to the aid of Price with 20,000 troops, and is expected to reach him next Sunday.

Nothing has been heard of our advance guard to-day.

FT. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17.

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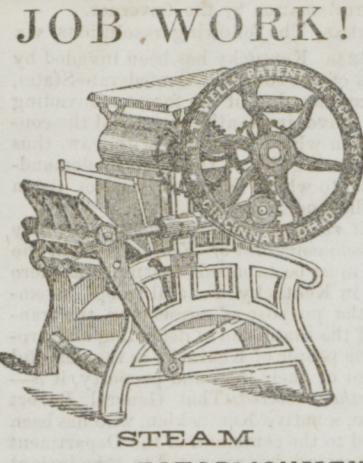
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JOB WORK! STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAN'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY.

We call the attention of heads of Colleges, Officers
of Agriculture, State, County Officers, Magis-
trates and all others desiring good work on the
best terms, to our superior facilities for printing
CATALOGUES,

CIRCULARS,

PUBLIC LISTS,

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters,
Letter-Heads, &c., &c., &c.

We have the greatest variety of wood and metal
types of the most distinguished printers in the
country, and all kinds and colors, and em-
ploying the most experienced workmen, we are
enabled to turn out any kind of work in a style equal
to any other in New York, and will, as much
safely—be considered *intra muros* as to the
merits of the *Inimitable*. Am out of the large size,
Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had
before. Very truly yours,
W. A. DALY.

YOU CAN'T FIND
AN ARTICLE THAT SUITS AS WELL AS
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Apothecaries and Consumers all testify that
It is the Only Reliable Article
For the Bald and Grey.

Read the testimony from Kentucky.
PADUCAH, KY., July 27, 1860.

MR. W. A. DAILY:
Dear Sir:—I have used HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE, and am satisfied with its
experience in all other preparations for the like purpose,
that it is the only article ever before the public
worth purchasing. Yours truly,
JOHN G. DALY.

PADUCAH, KY., July 28
MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO., TROY, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—A few please find statement of Mr. John G.
Daly, merchant of our city, in regard to HEIMSTREET'S
INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. This testimony is
given after having used most of the preparations
now before the market. We have found that
they are not to be considered *intra muros* as to the
merits of the *Inimitable*. Am out of the large size,
Forward by Railroad double the quantity we had
before. Very truly yours,
W. A. DALY.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and re-
moves all the Symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition,

To Executive Loss of Power,
Less of Mental Faculty of Breathing, General Weakness, Hor-
ror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Cough, Sputum, Dimness of Vision,
Lassitude, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular
System, often Enormous Appetite; with Dyspeptic
Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and
Erupptions on the Face, and Head,
Pain in the Back, Headiness, Frequent Black
Spots Flying before

the eyes,

with temporary Suffocation, Loss of Sight, Want of
Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, and
Horror of Society. Nothing is more Desira-
ble to such patients than Solitude, and
nothing more painful than to feel for
themselves; no repose of manner,

no earnestness, no specula-
tion but a hurried transi-
tion from one question

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—whi-
ch medically invariably removes—soon follows Loss of
Power, FAULTY, and EPILEPTIC Fits, in one
of which the patient expires. No doubt
that these excesses are not frequently followed by
those direful diseases—INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the mel-
ancholy death by CONSUMPTION, bear ample tes-
timony to the truth of the assertions in these asylums,
the most melancholy exhibition appears.

The countenance is actually sullen and quite de-
stitute. Neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should
a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate,
with weak measures of speech.

Low tones sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible and has brought thon-
sands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blas-
pheming the ambition of many a noble youth. It can be
cured by the use of this

INFLAMMABLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distress-
ing ailments, the Fluid Extract of BUCHU will cure

you. Try it, and be convinced of its efficacy. Dr. HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, is
by its use my hair was restored to its original color
and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling, and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects are equally remarkable in the case of baldness.

I even used before, I know of several ladies and
gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all claim the
“Inimitable” as being the best and cheapest Hair
Preparation in our market. I can fully recommend it,
and will refer you to Dr. H. T. REYNOLDS, Drug-
gist, for the truth of my statements.

WILLIAM BOBYSHALL.

Read one of the many letters received by the Pro-
prietors:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 2, 1860.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO., TROY, N. Y.:
Gentlemen:—The happy results tending the use of
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE, I
have no doubt will induce many to demand that I
give my testimony that other ladies might profit by it. I have never used a hair preparation every hair
I ever used before. I know of several ladies and
gentlemen, my intimate friends, who all claim the
“Inimitable” as being the best and cheapest Hair
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and will refer you to Dr. H. T. REYNOLDS, Drug-
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WILLIAM BOBYSHALL.

Sold everywhere—Price 5¢ and \$1 per bottle.

W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

april 26 w&t-w3m

IT WILL RESTORE THE NATURAL COLOR OF THE HAIR.

where age or sickness has turned it gray, and it
will render it soft and glossy.

"ANYBODY"

Who may try it, will find that it does not color the
skin, but by stimulating the natural secretions at
the roots, gives new life and strength to the hair, and
thus restores its color and freshness. It can be used
as freely water under the sun, and will, as much
safely—is composed of oil and stimulating spirits,
and as an article for the toilet has no equal.

—Read this letter; ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 1st, 1859.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & CO.:
I hereby certify that my Hair having become gray,
and my head partially bald, I bought from Henry
Reynolds, Proprietor of the *Inimitable Hair Restorative*,
Dr. HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE. By
its use my hair was restored to its original color
and thickness; it removed all dandruff, arrested its falling,
and gave it a rich, glossy appearance. Its effects
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april 26 w&t-w3m

NEW BOOK BINDERY.

MAJOR & OVERTON.

WILL execute all orders for binding, and work
in any department of the business, at their
room over KENON & GIBBONS' Book Store, on Main
street, Major's Building. feb26 ff

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT

AND
DISPATCH PATENT.
The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged pro-
tected by the Government of Canada, the
United States, and Great Britain,
to whom all whom it concerns.

What I claim as my invention, is the contrivance
of keeping accounts, current, of whatever kind, of
script or varietal, in any part of the world, so
arranged that the amounts account in printers'
type, or their equivalents, the type being so ar-
ranged as to admit of being readily and
readily re-adjusted, and another part, which is an
account in a form under which a change by the
latter or former, or the current of business transactions;
so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given
date, an impression taken then of the type shall
express the entire history of the transaction, so
that the amounts account in the latter or former
will accurately represent all the balances
or concurrences, or conclusions, in the end and
contemplated in keeping the record; rendering
it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the
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stock, and the amount of the sales, and purchases,
so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given
date, an impression taken then of the type shall
express the entire history of the transaction, so
that the amounts account in the latter or former
will accurately represent all the balances
or concurrences, or conclusions, in the end and
contemplated in keeping the record; rendering
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